

4,400 SUBSCRIBERS
(22,000 READERS) DAILY
Only Circulation in Salem Guar-
anteed by the Audit Bureau of
Circulations.
FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VAL-
LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S
WEATHER
Oregon:
and W.
probably
west; pro
rain or sno
portion; mo
south w
winds.

FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 294

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1917

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GREATEST OF ALL OFFENSIVES HAS BEEN ORDERED

Hindenburg and Aids Plan Crush French and British Forces

BLOW MUST BE STRUCK BEFORE AMERICA READY

All Available German and Austrian Soldiers Are Being Gathered Now

Amsterdam, Dec. 11.—Plans for the greatest of all German offensive campaigns on the western front were laid at a meeting Friday of Field Marshal Hindenburg, Premier Hertling and Quartermaster General Ludendorff according to dispatches here today.

The German strategy, it was indicated, is to overwhelm British and French forces on the western front, prior to the arrival of many American troops.

In connection with reports of this plan, it was noted today that the German high command has withdrawn nearly all available German troops heretofore thickly scattered on guard duty along the Dutch frontier. These troops are being sent to Flanders.

The German press today interpreted Count Czernin's recent speech to Hungarian delegates as a promise to Austro-Hungarians that they shall go to the west front. Presumably this is to be accomplished through withdrawal from Russian lines.

German Artillery Boars.

London, Dec. 11.—Over the whole of the western front today German artillery was roaring a challenge to the French and British armies. Somewhere along the great battle line it was confidently believed Germany was preparing to make her heaviest attack since the days of the invasion of 1914.

She is masking the location chosen for that assault by an elaborate bombardment that is impartially scattering shells over almost every sector of the British and French lines. Official reports, however, indicated a slightly stronger fire over the French positions. From this it was deduced here that Hin-

(Continued on page two)

SAMMIES FIRE GAS SHELLS FOR PRACTICE FIRST TIME TODAY

Rehearsal of War Drama Given Under Most Realistic of Surroundings

With the American Expeditionary Army, France, Dec. 11.—American artillery tried out gas shells for the first time today.

The experiment was in connection with a complete rehearsal of an assault from preliminary preparatory fire down to aerial "hason work" and the final charge.

The artillery was that attached to a newly arrived contingent of American fighting men.

Under conditions as nearly approximating those of the battle line as it was possible to make them, this artillery hurled a big gas barrage, deluging a triple line of "enemy trenches." In with the apportioning shells the American guns mixed a rain of shrapnel and high explosive projectiles.

During all this fire, Sammies crouched in their trenches. Exactly at the "zero" hour, with American aeroplanes soaring high overhead, above the shell trajectory and wireless back proper ranges, the American troops "went over." American aeroplanes circled and wheeled above them, sending back word and correcting the barrage fire of the American guns so that it swept ahead of the advancing waves.

Precisely at "zero" had reported the "enemy trenches" reduced by preliminary bombardment. When the Sammies charged they took three theoretical lines of these defenses.

Incidentally, every Sammy who went over the top wore his mask.

After the infantry had followed the curtain of fire and seized the three trench lines, American aviators signalled back "victory!" and the show was over.

The Sammies who participated in this realistic practice were all members of a certain newly arrived contingent. It was their first advance under actual barrage fire. They were so busy advancing that they had scant time to comment on man-made volleys erupting on the opposite side of the valley, throwing up spouts of smoke and earth and frequently sending a snarl of water drops when projectiles from the American guns landed in a pond in the valley.

The American artillerymen worked like mad. Despite the bitter cold, they were perspiring when they finished their job. The guns they fired were of a type obtainable only at the front. Moreover, these particular field pieces had just been shifted back from a period of work again the enemy.



CRUMPLING
Why the Kaiser Cries "Peace!"

FLAG IS RAISED BY THE BRITISH OVER JERUSALEM THE HOLY

Entry of Troops Will Be At- tended With Much Pomp and Formal Ceremony

London, Dec. 11.—The British flag was to be raised in formal state over Jerusalem the Holy today.

General Allenby, commander of the victorious British columns, announced his plans in messages received here early today. He will enter the city and be greeted by Shiaks at the mosque of Omar and the patriarchs of the eastern Latin churches. To them and to the populace he will read a long prepared proclamation promising them freedom and security under christian rule. The flag will then formally be raised over the city. At the same time, French and Italian consulates and merchants will raise the flags of their own nationalities. Martial law will be proclaimed at once and Allenby will likely appoint a military governor.

Effect Upon Russia.

London, Dec. 11.—Commenting on the capture of Jerusalem by the British troops under General Allenby, London papers today pointed out that the event will probably have the most favorable effect upon the Jews of Russia.

The press editorially predicts that the signal victory resulting in the fall of the Palestine capital will most likely prove a strong factor in the strengthening of the Russian factions who are antagonistic to the Bolsheviki and who are striving against the conclusion of a peace in Russia without victory.

Enter Holy City.

Washington, Dec. 11.—With bared heads and measured tread, the main forces of British, French and Italian troops marched down the historic Jerico road into Jerusalem today, official dispatches received here this afternoon stated.

Leading the allied troops, on foot, were the British general Sir Edmund Allenby, the commanders of the French and Italian forces, and the head of a French political mission as well as of the British political officer.

The international character of the officials who formally took possession of the holy city was jealously eliminated possibility of any petty jealousness arising in the future.

British, French and Italian troops will safeguard the holy places," the official dispatches said.

MISS STINSON FILES

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Miss Katherine Stinson, flying from San Diego to San Francisco, passed over Tulare at 1:05 p. m., traveling about 50 miles an hour. It is estimated that she will reach Fresno about 2 o'clock. Tulare is approximately 200 miles from San Diego. She left the latter city at 8:05 a. m.

INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY AFFAIRS IS TO BEGIN AT ONCE

All Complaints Will Be Probed and Progress of Prepared- ness Gone Over

Washington, Dec. 11.—A searching investigation into the whole military situation, particularly the organizing, training and equipping of the national army, was ordered by the senate military affairs committee today.

The investigation will start in a few days. Chairman Chamberlain, of the committee, announced that Secretary of War Baker and other high officials will be asked to give the exact progress of America's war preparations.

While the whole military situation will be probed, including conditions of the American expeditionary forces in France, special attention will be directed to the new draft army which has been the topic of many complaints as to the equipment and organization.

At the committee meeting today Senator Wadsworth of New York, who has inspected conditions at several of the national cantonments, said rifles, clothing and other equipment had not been supplied satisfactorily and as a result America's developing war strength was greatly hampered.

Another object of the investigation, it was stated, will be to give congress and the people the exact facts and silence many false rumors regarding conditions at cantonments.

Abe Martin



After the 'greatest industry in this country seems to be that of amnesia' the public. Some fellows would rather find an argument than a pocket book.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES WILL GET CHRISTMAS CHECKS AS PRESENTS

Separate Allowance to Wives and Families New Govern- ment Depature

By George Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Dec. 11.—Santa Claus will deliver Uncle Sam's first separation allowance check to the wives, mothers, sisters, children and other dependents of America's fighting men, it was learned today.

Down in the colossal marble pile built to house the new National Museum and turned into a war factory overnight, hundreds of pretty typists are hammering out the slender, precious little white vouchers for the soldiers' and sailors' folks at home.

It is something new in American war history. Beginning with this first Christmas check and continuing as long as the war lasts, these monthly messengers of aid and cheer will go sailing out from here in their long narrow envelopes. Authority for them is contained in the war insurance bill passed at the special session of congress.

Fearful that they might not get everyone's check delivered before Christmas morning, the tall, old man with the red, white and blue suit and the star spangled stove pipe hat and the fat little man who drives the reins, ordered a special night shift of clerks which will jump into the work tonight.

Beginning today, the checks will go scudding out over the country in every direction. War department records show that many of them are on their way to homes where there would be mighty little Christmas without them.

The amounts appearing in the upper left hand corner of these unique Christmas gifts range from \$50 up and represent one month's compensation by the government to the dependents of fighting men. The \$30 checks go to wives with no children and represent \$15 from the government and \$15 from the husband's \$39 a month pay. Where there are youngsters, a wee nip is added to each check for each one.

"The aggregate of these first checks," said an official of the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, "while large, will not run into the millions we will be mailing out next Christmas."

"We have only a small percentage of men with dependents in the regular army and national guard and practically none in the first draft army and only a few casualties. Nineteen eighteen will be a different story."

Another Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A national-wide investigation of sugar and coal conditions by the senate committee on manufactures was ordered today by a resolution offered by Senator Lodge, Massachusetts and adopted without debate.

THIRTEEN COLORED SOLDIERS HUNG FOR RIOT AT HOUSTON

Forty Others Given Life Sen- tences and Five Acquitted at Trial

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 11.—Thirteen negro soldiers, members of the Twenty Fourth United States infantry, were hanged here today for participation in the Houston riot, the night of August 23 in which seventeen persons were killed and twenty-two injured.

So far as it is officially known, this is the first execution of American soldiers on American territory since the United States entered the war.

Aside from the thirteen blacks hanged at 7:17 this morning, forty one were given a life sentence in federal prison, one a sentence of two years and six months, and three sentences of two years. Five were acquitted.

The thirteen negro soldiers were hanged near Camp Travis. Corporal Charles Baltimore was one of the men executed. The others were:

Sergeant Nesbit.
Corporal L. J. Brown.
Corporal Wheatley.
Corporal James Moore.
Private William Beckenridge (first class).
Private Thomas C. Hawkins (first class).
Private Carlos Snodgrass (first class).
Private Ira B. Davis.
Private James Divins.
Private Frank Johnson.
Private Billy W. Young.
Private Pat McWhorter.

The names of those sentenced to imprisonment and those acquitted have not yet been made public.

The executions were in charge of Major General John W. Ruckman, commander of the southern department. They took place on the government reservation on Salado creek, Camp Travis. No one aside from military officials knew of the impending execution until this morning.

The verdict convicting the black soldiers was returned November 30, it was stated officially.

The riot which resulted in the conviction and imposition of sentence on negro soldiers occurred at Houston, Texas, on the night of August 23, 1917. The riot resulted in the death of seventeen persons and the wounding of twenty one. Among those dead were four policemen, three negro soldiers, one Mexican and nine whites, the latter including white soldiers.

This came from an outbreak of about 150 negro soldiers of the Twenty Fourth United States infantry at 8 o'clock at night. During the day the negroes became inflamed against the white police at Houston because of the reported shooting of a negro sergeant by a police officer.

Swearing company ammunition, the negroes seized their rifles and left their camp, starting toward the city, shooting indiscriminately. Warning was given immediately and mounted police officers sought to halt the mob, surrendering their lives in vain effort to drive the soldiers back.

Illinois guardsmen encamped at Camp Logan, soon arrived on the scene but only in time to throw a cordon between the negroes and great crowds of Houston citizens, who armed themselves and quickly gathered to oppose the rioters.

The negroes then took to the open country in flight, some returning to camp, where they were placed under arrest and others hiding in fields and ditches along the nearby roads. Armed citizens assisted the military authorities in the search and finally all the stragglers were rounded up.

Excitement ran high not only in Houston, but throughout all Texas. Martial law was declared in Houston and rigorous measures taken by both civil and military authorities.

The war department promptly conducted an investigation and during its progress the negro troops were transferred to the west, finally being sent to Columbus, N. M. Late there was an official inquiry at El Paso and nearly seventy negroes were taken to Fort Sam Houston where a court martial was held.

The court martial lasted all through November. The verdict was returned November 30, but was not known publicly until 13 of the negro participants were hanged today.

The first intelligence that there had been convictions and executions came today in the shape of the dispatches announcing that 13 men had been hanged and that many of the others had been sentenced to imprisonment. Only five were acquitted.

Details of the executions were not given out by the military authorities. The brief announcement made was given out by the chief of staff at Fort Sam Houston.

Accordance With Law

Washington, Dec. 11.—Execution of sentences passed on the negro soldiers who figured in the Houston riots was in full accordance with the law, the war department stated this afternoon. While refusing to give out the official report of the hanging of 13 colored soldiers, the department said the commander had power to act without review or approval in advance by Washington.

(Continued on page two)

WAR IS DECLARED BY BOLSHEVIKI ON GEN. KALADINE

Troops Were Dispatched On Armored Train Today to Revolt Zone

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE BY COSSACK LEADER

Fighting Is Reported In Streets of Moscow Where Crisis Impends

Petrograd, Dec. 11.—War against General Kaledine and his Cossack volunteers was formally declared by the Bolsheviki today. Troops were dispatched from Kazan on an armored train through Kharwoff.

Foreign Minister Trotsky ordered Ensign Krylenko, Russian commander in chief, to send as many troops from the front as possible to crush the Cossack revolt along the Don and in Ural.

Kaledine himself declared martial law in force throughout the territory of the Don today and announced his Cossack forces were ready to fight.

From Kharwoff it was reported today that rebels had mastered three trainloads of troops, together with three from Sumy. General Korniloff was said to be in command of these forces.

Fighting in Moscow.

Stockholm, Dec. 11.—Fighting in the streets of Moscow between Bolsheviki and members of the Kaledine-Korniloff revolutionaries is in progress and the situation has reached a critical point, according to advices from Hararada today.

The Swedish consul-general at Moscow, in view of the disorder, has counselled all Swedish subjects to leave the city. It is reported the people there are threatened with starvation.

Denounced As Terrorism.

London, Dec. 11.—Violent denunciations of terrorism were made against the Cossack rebels by the Bolsheviki today. Proclamations issued at Petrograd and reported in dispatches here declared Cossack mounted guns on top of houses at Rostoff "for the purpose of terrifying the population."

Trotsky charged that General Duffoff of the triumvirate of Cossack generals, including Korniloff and Kaledine, was "committing acts of violence and oppression in the Ural section."

At Moscow it was reported there were grave fears of an outbreak—presumably open revolt against the Bolsheviki. Moscow is the stronghold of Cossack strength and an attempt to throw off the Trotsky-Lunine yoke there is to be expected as a logical result of the Cossack revolt in the southeast. The city has already been put into the posture of defense according to today's dispatches.

The Bolsheviki have mounted quick fire guns on houses. Troops in the garison, however, were reported to have maintained and refused obedience to the Bolsheviki commander—Private Muranoff.

There was evidence today that the Bolsheviki government is beginning to get panic stricken over the gradual grip which the Cossacks are acquiring over Russia's great stores and her railroads. They foresee isolation of Petrograd and other great Bolsheviki centers—and starvation if the revolt continues.

PROHIBITION COMING UP

Washington, Dec. 11.—The national prohibition amendment to the constitution will come up for consideration in the house next Monday, under unanimous agreement reached by the house today.

A resort vote also is planned by house leaders.

Passage of the amendment will place the question up to the states, the senate having passed the resolution last session.

Shortly after the house agreed to consider the amendment, the house judiciary committee by a vote of 15 to five reported in favorably.

An amendment making the law effective one year after ratification by the states, was adopted. This was designed to allow liquor interests and the country time for readjustment.

The national woman suffrage amendment also was reported out by a vote of 19 to 2 with out recommendation.

BANKER IN CITY JAIL

Portland, Or., Dec. 11.—Jerome Mann prominent Linnton, Oregon, banker, is free today after spending eight hours in the city jail for breaking traffic regulations while driving his automobile. Mann had often been arrested for the same offense.

How the Flax Industry Was Stabbed in the Back By Its Reputed Father, the Governor

The war has caused a greater shortage of flax than of any other product that is a real necessity to carry on that war. Before the war there were three great flax producing countries: Belgium, Russia and Ireland. The two former are no longer producing flax or much of anything else. Their dropping from the list of flax producing countries has caused a shortage that has practically put an end to the manufacture of fine flax in all the product of the Irish fields is used for war purposes. Linen is the only fabric that is suitable for aeroplanes, and all that Ireland can produce is used for this work. Ireland since the war has extended her acreage and now grows about 150,000 acres of flax. This is practically the world's supply now. It is under these conditions that the growing of flax in the northwest is urged not only by the government, but by the pressing necessity of having the product. The government must have it for its aeroplanes.

That Oregon and the northwest can grow the very finest grade of flax is assured. Samples sent by the late Eugene Boss to Belgium before the war took the prize over the very best Belgium could produce. Other sections of the United States can grow flax seed, but none of them can compare with Oregon and Washington in the growing flax suitable for fiber, and none of them have the climate adapted to its proper handling.

Playing Petty Politics.

It was this condition that induced the formation of the Oregon Women's Flax association of which for many years Mrs. William Lord has been the head. She entered into the matter wholeheartedly and has done more for the industry, and against all kinds of adverse conditions, than any other person. It was information and statistics laid before the legislature by the association of which she was president that caused it in 1915 to appropriate \$50,000 for use by the board of control for establishing a flax plant, with the proviso that part of the money could be used for road building. Mrs. Lord had put her own money behind the efforts of Mr. Boss who was twice burned out while attempting to establish the industry here, and she had so pointed out

(Continued on page two)

the vastness of the industry and its capacity for bringing wealth to the state, that others had also advanced considerable money to get the business past the experimental stage and down to a basis of commercial manufacture.

The Capital Journal has at all seasons, and some that perhaps were not, advocated the building up of flax. It could be made the "Belfast of America." It still believes this can be done and believes it still more firmly after the showing made by Superintendent Crawford of the prison plant. It is for this reason it has seen fit to find fault with the governor for jeopardizing the business interests of the whole of western Oregon by playing petty politics.

Outside of this the Capital Journal pays no attention to his excellency's eccentricities along political lines, but when his political game threatens the success of what it considers the one thing that will build up Salem and the Willamette valley, in defense of the rights of the community it refuses to remain silent.

Governor Finds Cady.

The governor has been called the "father of the flax industry," by some cynophants. About all he has to do with it was that he occupied the governor's chair when the bill alluded to above was passed, and he signed it. It was prepared and submitted by others, the Women's Flax Association being behind the effort and the bill.

When the bill appropriating the \$50,000 became a law, an effort was made to have the business placed in the hands of flax experts, and the board of control which then had charge of the prison favored this plan.

At this stage of affairs, the governor stated he was in touch with such a man, named Mr. Cady as the person, and suggested he would send for him and have him meet the board. This was done and Mr. Cady appeared before the board, assuring its members he knew all about the flax business. The board out of an abundance of caution wrote letters of inquiry to persons in the east, Wildcousin we believe, as to Mr. Cady, and in justice to the governor we state

When the bill appropriating the \$50,000 became a law, an effort was made to have the business placed in the hands of flax experts, and the board of control which then had charge of the prison favored this plan.

At this stage of affairs, the governor stated he was in touch with such a man, named Mr. Cady as the person, and suggested he would send for him and have him meet the board. This was done and Mr. Cady appeared before the board, assuring its members he knew all about the flax business. The board out of an abundance of caution wrote letters of inquiry to persons in the east, Wildcousin we believe, as to Mr. Cady, and in justice to the governor we state

(Continued on page two)